श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, मैं वही कर रहा हूं। इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि सबसे ज्यादा वस्त्र उद्योग के लोगों पर मंदी की मार पड़ी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उसको ठीक करने के लिए आप उनको कौन सी सहूलियत दे रहे हैं - उनका कर्जा माफ कर रहे हैं या नहीं, उनको सस्ती दर पर कर्जा देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं या नहीं? और इसी में.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Collecting data on Honour Killings

*166. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 1771 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2008 and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a United Nations report on violence against women has specifically included India in the context of honour killings;

(b) whether Government would consider collecting the data separately on this crime;

(c) whether Government is aware that many countries view such cases very seriously and have specific laws to deal with this crime; and

(d) if so, the details of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Government is aware of the "Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences 2002" as well as the latest report *i.e.* "15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (1994-2009) - A Critical Review". These reports do not mention India in the context of honour killings. However, the Government of India is sensitive to any violence against women and has made sincere efforts to deal with the matter in a holistic manner, which includes enforcement of various legislations related to crime against women as well as tackling the socio-economic dimension of the problem.

(b) Since "Honour killing" is not a separately classified crime under the Indian laws it is not possible to collect data separately regarding this crime by the National Crime Records Bureau as the same is covered under murders. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to identify or classify an honour killing as such in any given community since the reason for such killings often remain a closely guarded private family affair.

(c) and (d) Government has no information on the specific laws framed by the other countries to deal with this crime. However, the above mentioned UN report mentions that honour defences, partial or complete, are found in the Penal Codes of Peru, Bangladesh, Argentina, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, the West Bank and Venezuela whereas in

India all such crimes are already treated as murder punishable with the highest punishment under IPC.

Road accidents in India

*167. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 280 people die in road accidents everyday in our country and more than 90 per cent of pedestrians feel unsafe while crossing road as per survey conducted by Central Road Research Institute (CRRI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India accounts for 10 per cent of the total accidents in the world and International Road Federation has set a target of reducing fatal road accidents in India by 50 per cent by 2010; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) conducted a study in April, 2008 which indicated that 90% of the pedestrians in Delhi feel that the roads have become unsafe. This study was limited to urban intersections in Delhi alone. Therefore, it does not provide picture of the entire country. However, as per the data available for the last five years, on an average 271 persons die in road accidents in the country every day. India's share in total road accidents in the world is only 5.6% compared to its share in the world population of around 17.5%.

The detailed point-wise reply is given in the Statement.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the data available for road accidents for the last five years (2003-2007), on an average 271 people die in road accidents every day. A survey conducted by Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) on "Pedestrian Safety at Urban Intersections in Delhi' in April, 2008 indicates that around 90% pedestrians feel that the situation has become more unsafe after widening the roads during the last five years. The reasons for unsafe roads as brought out in the survey report are complex nature of intersections, decrease in size of footpaths and increase in vehicle speed. Since the survey conducted by Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) is limited to the urban intersections in Delhi only, it cannot be construed as the feeling of pedestrians for the country as a whole.

(c) and (d) The latest edition of the World Road Statistics 2008, brought out by the International Road Federation, has reported a total of 78,84,804 road accidents in 122 countries for the year 2006